

**IN THE CLAIMS:**

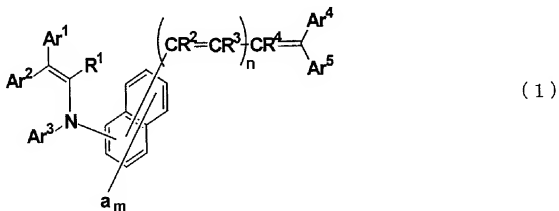
Amend the claims as follows.

1. (Original) An electrophotographic photoreceptor comprising:

a conductive substrate; and

a photosensitive layer disposed on the conductive substrate, containing a charge generating substance and a charge transporting substance,

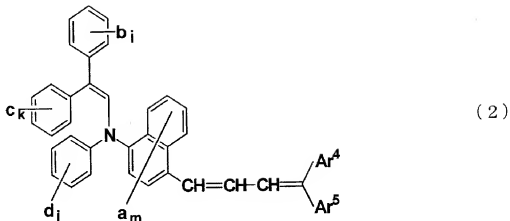
wherein the charge transporting substance contains an enamine compound represented by the following general formula (1), and in a case where a maximum indentation load of 30 mN is put on a surface for 5 seconds under circumstances of temperature of 25°C and relative humidity of 50%, a creep value ( $C_{IT}$ ) is 2.70% or more and 5.00% or less and a plastic deformation hardness value ( $H_{plast}$ ) of the surface is 220 N/mm<sup>2</sup> or more and 275 N/mm<sup>2</sup> or less,



wherein Ar<sup>1</sup> and Ar<sup>2</sup> each represent an aryl group which may have a substituent or a heterocyclic group which may have a substituent; Ar<sup>3</sup> represents an aryl group

which may have a substituent, a heterocyclic group which may have a substituent, an aralkyl group which may have a substituent, or an alkyl group which may have a substituent;  $\text{Ar}^4$  and  $\text{Ar}^5$  each represent a hydrogen atom, an aryl group which may have a substituent, a heterocyclic group which may have a substituent, an aralkyl group which may have a substituent, or an alkyl group which may have a substituent, but it is excluded that  $\text{Ar}^4$  and  $\text{Ar}^5$  are hydrogen atoms at the same time;  $\text{Ar}^4$  and  $\text{Ar}^5$  may bond to each other via an atom or an atomic group to form a cyclic structure; "a" represents an alkyl group which may have a substituent, an alkoxy group which may have a substituent, a dialkylamino group which may have a substituent, an aryl group which may have a substituent, a halogen atom, or a hydrogen atom; m indicates an integer of from 1 to 6; when m is 2 or more, then the "a"s may be the same or different and may bond to each other to form a cyclic structure;  $\text{R}^1$  represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, or an alkyl group which may have a substituent;  $\text{R}^2$ ,  $\text{R}^3$  and  $\text{R}^4$  each represent a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group which may have a substituent, an aryl group which may have a substituent, a heterocyclic group which may have a substituent, or an aralkyl group which may have a substituent; n indicates an integer of from 0 to 3; when n is 2 or 3, then the  $\text{R}^2$ 's may be the same or different and the  $\text{R}^3$ 's may be the same or different, but when n is 0,  $\text{Ar}^3$  is a heterocyclic group which may have a substituent.

2. (Original) The electrophotographic photoreceptor of claim 1, wherein the enamine compound represented by the general formula (1) is an enamine compound represented by the following general formula (2),



wherein b, c and d each represent an alkyl group which may have a substituent, an alkoxy group which may have a substituent, a dialkylamino group which may have a substituent, an aryl group which may have a substituent, a halogen atom, or a hydrogen atom; i, k and j each indicate an integer of from 1 to 5; when i is 2 or more, then the "b"s may be the same or different and may bond to each other to form a cyclic structure; when k is 2 or more, then the "c"s may be the same or different and may bond to each other to form a cyclic structure; and when j is 2 or more, then the "d"s may be the same or different and may bond to each other to form a cyclic structure; Ar<sup>4</sup>, Ar<sup>5</sup>, "a" and "m" represent the same as those defined in formula (1).

3. (Currently Amended) The electrophotographic photoreceptor of claim 1 or 2, wherein the creep value (C<sub>IT</sub>) is 3.00% or more and 5.00% or less.

4. (Previously Presented) The electrophotographic photoreceptor of claim 1, wherein the charge generating substance contains a titanyl-phthalocyanine compound.

5. (Previously Presented) The electrophotographic photoreceptor of claim 1, wherein the photosensitive layer is constituted by lamination of a charge generating layer containing the charge generating substance and a charge transporting layer containing the charge transporting substance.

6. (Previously Presented) An image forming apparatus comprising:  
the electrophotographic photoreceptor of claim 1;  
charging means for charging a surface of the electrophotographic photoreceptor;  
exposure means for exposing the charged surface of the electrophotographic photoreceptor to light according to image information thereby forming an electrostatic latent image;

developing means for developing the electrostatic latent image to form a toner image;

transfer means for transferring the toner image from the surface of the electrophotographic photoreceptor to a transfer member; and

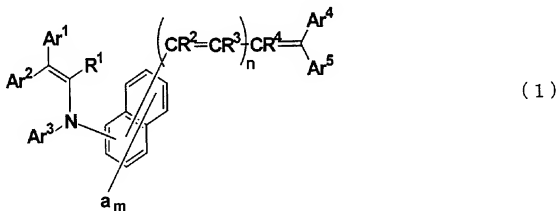
cleaning means for cleaning the surface of the electrophotographic photoreceptor after transfer of the toner image.

7. (new) An electrophotographic photoreceptor comprising:  
a conductive substrate; and  
a photosensitive layer disposed on the conductive substrate, containing a charge generating substance and a charge transporting substance,  
wherein the photosensitive layer comprises a charge generating layer and a charge transporting layer on the charge generating layer,

the charge transporting layer containing the charge transporting substance and a binder resin,

the binder resin containing at least two separate polycarbonate resins, and

wherein the charge transporting substance contains an enamine compound represented by the following general formula (1), and in a case where a maximum indentation load of 30 mN is put on a surface for 5 seconds under circumstances of temperature of 25°C and relative humidity of 50%, a creep value ( $C_{IT}$ ) is 2.70% or more and 5.00% or less and a plastic deformation hardness value ( $H_{plast}$ ) of the surface is 220 N/mm<sup>2</sup> or more and 275 N/mm<sup>2</sup> or less,



wherein  $Ar^1$  and  $Ar^2$  each represent an aryl group which may have a substituent or a heterocyclic group which may have a substituent;  $Ar^3$  represents an aryl group which may have a substituent, a heterocyclic group which may have a substituent, an aralkyl group which may have a substituent, or an alkyl group which may have a substituent;  $Ar^4$  and  $Ar^5$  each represent a hydrogen atom, an aryl group which may have a substituent, a heterocyclic group which may have a substituent, an aralkyl group

which may have a substituent, or an alkyl group which may have a substituent, but it is excluded that  $\text{Ar}^4$  and  $\text{Ar}^5$  are hydrogen atoms at the same time;  $\text{Ar}^4$  and  $\text{Ar}^5$  may bond to each other via an atom or an atomic group to form a cyclic structure; "a" represents an alkyl group which may have a substituent, an alkoxy group which may have a substituent, a dialkylamino group which may have a substituent, an aryl group which may have a substituent, a halogen atom, or a hydrogen atom; m indicates an integer of from 1 to 6; when m is 2 or more, then the "a"s may be the same or different and may bond to each other to form a cyclic structure;  $\text{R}^1$  represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, or an alkyl group which may have a substituent;  $\text{R}^2$ ,  $\text{R}^3$  and  $\text{R}^4$  each represent a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group which may have a substituent, an aryl group which may have a substituent, a heterocyclic group which may have a substituent, or an aralkyl group which may have a substituent; n indicates an integer of from 0 to 3; when n is 2 or 3, then the  $\text{R}^2$ 's may be the same or different and the  $\text{R}^3$ 's may be the same or different, but when n is 0,  $\text{Ar}^3$  is a heterocyclic group which may have a substituent.